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At this Meeting a proposition will be brought forward that the Half-yearly Meeting of the 15th January be discontinued.

By order of the Council,
A. W. B. CALDECOTT, Lieutenant,
Poona, 20th June 1862. Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the late ROBERT AUGUSTUS BEECHER, of Manantoddy, Wynaad, British Inhabitant, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, a partner in the firm of Crawford and Company, Auctioneers, Bombay. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to such estate, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and deliver up such property to the undersigned, within 15 days from this date.

THOS. CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3rd July 1862.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

EQUITY SIDE.

The Reverend Charles Gilder ..... *Plaintiff*,
vs.
John Stephen Vaupel, George Claude Gilder, Caroline Louisa Forbes, John David Forbes, Edmund Gilder, Eliza Adeline Gilder, Henry Stephen Gilder, and Richard Nathaniel Gilder ..... *Defendants.*

PARTICULARS of immoveable PROPERTY to be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, the Master of this Honorable Court, in the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 28th day of JULY instant, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in this cause on the 24th day of April 1862.

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Bombay, 17th June 1862.

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One upper storied Bungalow in Girgaum facing the sea.

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3 Broughams; 1 Malicoach; 3 Horses, one nice Buggy &c., &c.

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Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 27TH INSTANT.

Home News, 3rd June ... ... Rs. 0 8
Thacker's News, 26th May and 3rd June... ... 1 0
Saturday Review, 24th and 31st May 1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, 24th and 31st May... 1 4
Weekly Despatch, 25th May and 1st June ... 1 4
Lady's Newspaper, 24th and 31st May 1 4
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, 2nd June... ... 0 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28 Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following just received per "Bucton Castle."

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE, 12mo. cloth ..... Rs. 3
WILKIE COLLINS'S ANTONINA, cr. 8vo. cloth ..... „ 3 12
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EARNING A LIVING; OR FROM HAND TO MOUTH, SCENE FROM THE HOMES OF WORKING PEOPLE, by M. A. S. BARBER, 12mo. cloth ..... „ 2 12
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WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

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With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

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(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule...	35
	„ No. 2 ..... Blue „ „ ...	30
	„ No. 3 ..... Yellow „ „ ...	26
	„ No. 4 ..... Green „ „ ...	22
	„ Medoc ..... Red „ „ ...	17
	„ Pts. „ „ ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger	35
	Rudesheimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
	Black Seal	28
Port	„ „ ..... Pts...	14
	Red Seal	22
	„ „ ..... Pts...	12
Sherry	Amontillado ..... Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso ..... „ „ ...	30
	Pale ..... Brown „ „ ...	26
	Light Golden ..... Green „ „ ...	28
	Pale ..... Yellow „ „ ...	22
	Pale ..... White „ „ ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles...	42
	„ „ ..... Pts...	21
	White ..... Bottles...	42
	„ „ ..... Pts...	21
Maraschine Di Zara		40
„		21
Cherry Brandy		30
„ ..... Pts...		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE."

Messrs. IND, COOPER & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
R. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao ..... } Liqueurs.
Maraschino .. }
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And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to

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TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 12th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Items.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight....	2s. 0d./16 1.to0d/16 1.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s.0d/16 1.to0 9/16 1.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do.	2s. 0d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	73½ with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	163 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87-4-4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Ajodia Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	106 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Fees Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... 94½
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..... ,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars..... ,, 227 do.
German Crowns..... ,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..... ,, 205
Bar Silver ..... ,, 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf ..... ,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds).....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) .....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To Hull .....£2 0s. 0d.
To China..... No offers.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 11TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :— Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 283 to 284
New Surat ..... ,, 285 to 286
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur ..... ,, 285 to 290
New Oomrawuttee ..... ,, 265 to 270
New Compta, ... ,, 275 to 277
New Dharwar Sawginned ..... ,, 365 to 370
New Barsee, and Nuggur ..... ,, 260 to 262
New Verawal ..... ,, 265 to 267
Khandeish ..... ,, 255 to 260
New Puratees ..... ,, 270 to 272
New Accota ..... ,, 288 to 290
New Maugalore ..... ,, 270 to 272
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,565.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish....at Rs. 6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... ,, 7-8 to 7-10 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ..... ,, 37 to 38 nominal.
,, 26 to 27

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE monsoon which set in so favourably has not made any good progress during the past fortnight; we hear complaints of the want of rain in several districts. The Import Market has been very brisk during the fortnight. Speculators evince considerable excitement in purchasing *Piece Goods*; and a further important advance has been established in the prices of the principal kinds of fabrics; since the receipt of improved accounts from the Home Markets the market closes firm with an upward tendency. The demand for *Twist* has revived, and prices shew an advance. *Metals* shew symptoms of recovery from the late depression, but with the exception of *Iron* and *Steel* which continue in active request at higher rates, there is little or nothing doing in other kinds.

The Export Market shews an active business, especially for *Cotton*, which has obtained a considerable advance in price, owing to encouraging advices from the Liverpool Market. *Seeds* are quiet and held for higher rates.

Money is still very abundant and cheap.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A very extensive business has been done in Piece Goods, principally by speculators, who keep up an active demand at advancing rates. The speculators evinced considerable eagerness in purchasing *Grey Shirtings*, and prices of nearly all makes have advanced considerably; there have been considerable movements, chiefly of 40-in. cloth; in 45-in. the transactions are smaller; of 50 and 54-in. the sales were trifling. *Grey Longcloths*, chiefly of 7lbs. to 10lbs. are in good request at higher quotations. *Grey Madapollams* are much sought after at advanced values. *Grey Printers* are in fair request and quoted higher, but no noticeable sales have transpired. *Grey T. Cloths* have a good enquiry and fetch higher prices. *Grey Domestics* are dull and quiet. *Grey Jaconets* are selling freely at advanced rates. *Grey Mulls* are quiet but held for higher figures. A small lot of *Grey Cambrics* has met with sales at our quotations. In other classes of Grey Goods there is very little doing.

Bleached Goods are now attracting rather more attention than formerly, and prices shew a slight improvement. Of *White Shirtings* a small sale is reported. A pretty large lot of *White Jaconets* have changed hands at our quotations. *Dimities* are in good demand at improved rates. *Tanjibs* are moderately enquired for at higher quotations.

Of *Colored* and *Printed* Fabrics, a few sales have transpired in *Cambrics*, *Mulls*, and *Chintz*.

Turkey Red Goods are unchanged in position and value; fine makes, however, are firmer.

The sales of the fortnight comprise :—

(From 26th ultimo to the 10th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.				Rs.	A. P.
1250 Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	7 lbs.	.....	5	6 0 p. pce.
2000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	8 0
3000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	4	10 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	4 ou...	3	15 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	3 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	3 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	4	4	2 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	14	5	6 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	0 0
600 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	8 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	0 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	4	12 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
4000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	6 0
2000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	4	6	3 0
960 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	7 6
150 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	8	5	3 0
2070 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	6	14 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
1700 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	8	6	10 0
600 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	9 0
500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	6	6	8 0
2000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	12	6	3 0
1100 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	12	5	6 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	14	5	6 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
800 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	4	8 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	6	7 3
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	8 6
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	6 0
2000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	8	7	0 0
10000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	7 0
10000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	6	6 0
500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	8	7	8 6
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	6	7 0
900 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	12	7	10 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	4	7	8 6
2500 ,,	40 in, 33 yds,	6	8	5	4 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	10	7	10 0
5000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	6	8 0
[4000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	6	9 0
4500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	6	9 6
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	[5 0
200 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	4	15 6
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
2000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	10	7	9 0
2500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
1100 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6-8	.....	5	5 0
4000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	12 0
3000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
6000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 3
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 6
1500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	10 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	5	9 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	8 0
2000 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	1 0
1500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	4 0
1250 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	6 0
2000 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	4 0
2500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8-6	.....	6	8 0
1500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7-4	.....	5	12 0
500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7-4	.....	5	6 0
1500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	6 0
500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	9-8	.....	7	10 0
1500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8-4	.....	6	7 0
500 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	9-8	.....	7	9 0
800 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	7 6
1000 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	10	.....	7	14 0
1000 ,,	45 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	7	8 6
2000 ,,	50 in, 38 yds,	10	.....	7	8 6
1250 ,,	50 in, 38 yds,	9-8	.....	7	4 0
1000 ,,	50 in, 38 yds,	10	.....	7	8 6
1000 ,,	50 in, 38 yds,	11	.....	7	11 0
1000 ,,	54 in, 38 yds,	10	.....	7	8 6

Grey Long Cloth.

1000 Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	9 lbs.	.....	5	14 0
900 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	.....	5	14 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	8 oz....	5	14 6
600 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	6	5	14 0
800 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	8	.....	5	4 0
2000 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	14	5	14 0
2000 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	.....	6	2 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	.....	6	2 6
1000 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	.....	6	2 6

Grey Madapollams.

4000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	8 lbs.	.....	2	4 0
2000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	4 oz....	2	9 3
3000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	4	2	8 9
2000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	2	7 0
5000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	2	8 6

Grey T. Cloth.

1000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	6 lbs.	.....	3	12 0
1000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	4	8 3
2000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	2	14 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	3	13 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	2	14 0
1300 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	4	8 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	8 oz..	3	7 9
10096 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	3	14 0
3700 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	3	15 0
2000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	3	15 6
400 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	4	6 0
2000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	5	.....	3	8 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	8	4	10 6
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	4	0 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	4	7 0
1300 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	4	2 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	5	.....	3	8 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	4	3 0
1500 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	1 0

Grey T Cloth Blue End.

250 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	4 lbs.	.....	2	14 0
500 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	2	15 6
5000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	2	14 0
5000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	2	14 6
3100 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6	12	4	8 0
4600 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	2	15 0
2000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	2	14 9

Grey Jaconets.

2000 Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	7 0
6000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2 lbs. 8 ozs.....		2	5 0
1700 ,,	45 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	8 0

Grey Cambrics.

500 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	5 lbs. 5 oz.....		4	0 0
650 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	5	4	4	3 0

White Shirtings.

250 Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,		.....	8	0 0

White Jaconets.

3200 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	4 0
1300 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	2 0
3000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	at Rs. 3-6 to		5	0 0

White Dimities.

1000 Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,		.....	3	8 0
600 ,,	36 in, 40 yds,		.....	5	8 0

White Dories.

800 Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	2	4 0

White Tanjibs.

1600 Pieces,	38 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	6 0

White Ground Prints.

1000 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	4	0 0

Purple Jaconets.

2000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	3 0

Purple Mulls.

2000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	4 0

Orange Prints.

2000 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	3	8 0

Dyed Madapollams.

5000 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	3	8 0
500 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	8	4 0
1100 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	3	10 0
1600 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	4	0 0

T. Red Prints.

500 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	7	8 0
250 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	8	0 0

T. Red Cambrics.

1500 Pieces,	7/8 in, 28 yds,		.....	5	9 0
1200 ,,	24 in, 33 yds,		.....	6	0 0

Print.

1800 Pieces,	7/8 in, 28 yds,		.....	4	0 0

Gown Print.

500 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	5	0 0

TWIST.—Since our last the market for *Grey Twist* has experienced a renewal of demand and a rise of ¼ to 1½ annas has been established in the prices. The principal business has been done in *Mule Twist* Nos. 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 at an advance ranging from ¼ to 1½ anna; while *Water* is less enquired for and prices shew a rise of ¼ to 1 anna. *Colored Twists* are in moderate request: *Orange* is quoted higher. Of *Turkey Red Yarns*, fine Glasgow quality, sales reported are :—

48 Bales	Mule Twist	300 lbs.	No. 10, 24 at	As.	10½ p. lb.
35 ,,	Do.	,,	30.....	,,	11¾
30 ,,	Do.	,,	30.....	,,	11-5/16
10 ,,	Do.	,,	30.....	,,	11-9/16
55 ,,	Do.	,,	40.....	,,	13
134 ,,	Do.	,,	40.....	,,	13¼
25 ,,	Do.	,,	50.....	,,	14½
10 ,,	Do.	,,	60.....	,,	15½
90	Water Twist	,,	30.....	,,	13
25 ,,	Do.	,,	30.....	,,	13¼
134 ,,	Do.	,,	30.....	,,	13½
10 ,,	Do.	,,	36.....	,,	13¾
20 ,,	Do.	,,	40.....	,,	13¾
20 ,,	Mock Water Twist	,,	30.....	,,	11½
10 ,,	Do.	,,	30.....	,,	11½
68 ,,	Orange Twist 400 lbs.		30, 60..	,,	15
30 ,,	Do.	,,	40, 50..	,,	14½
10 ,,	Green Twist	,,	30.....	,,	14½
20 ,,	T. Red Twist 300 lbs.		40, 50..	Rs.	1-11
40 ,,	Do.	,,	40, 50..	,,	1-12

METALS.—A slightly improved feeling is perceptible in the market. For *Copper*, the demand is extremely languid and confined to *Brasiers* and *Tiles*; while other kinds are neglected; prices, however, shew no change. *Iron* continues active; the demand for all descriptions has increased and higher rates could be obtained. *Steel* has been in fair enquiry at former rates; holders, however, are firm and ask higher prices. For *Lead* lower rates are offered, and no sales have transpired either in *Pig* or *Sheet*. *Spelter* is quiet and nominally quoted higher. *Tin-Plates* are in limited request at somewhat advanced rates. *Quicksilver* remains unchanged. Sales are :—

400	Cwt	Copper Brazier	at Rs.	56	6	0 p. cwt.
750	,,	Do.	,,	56	8	0
250	,,	Tiles	,,	58	4	0
50	Tons	Iron Swedish Bar (to arr.)	,,	54	0	0 p. cdy.
400	,,	Do. Do.	,,	56	0	0
200	,,	Do. Do.	,,	57	0	0
50	,,	British Bar	,,	29	0	0
300	Bdles.	Nail Rod Round ...	,,	35	8	0
500	,,	Do. Do. ...	,,	40	4	0
2000	,,	Do. Square	,,	38	0	0
500	Tons	Steel Swedish	,,	10	0	0 p. cwt.
300	,,	Do.	,,	11	0	0
2000	,,	Do.	,,	10	0	0
500	Bdles.	Do.	,,	38	0	0

COALS continue dull and low in price.

COCHINEAL is neglected and worth Rs. 1-8 to 1-14.

SAFFRON sells slowly at Rs. 23 to 24.

CORKS are saleable at our quotations.

BEER.—The following sale of *Tennent's* Ale and Porter per *Portland* has just been effected.

1185	dozen	Quarts Pale Ale	at Rs.	5	per dozen.
750	,,	Do. Brown Stout	,,	5	,,
1425	,,	Pints Pale Ale	,,	3	,,
1275	,,	Do. Brown Stout	,,	3	,,

CORDAGE, *Europe*, is enquired for at better rates; *Manilla* has declined, *Indian* remains unchanged.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A large business has been done during the fortnight at steadily rising prices. Since the receipt of the English telegrams of the 26th and 27th ultimo the market has been greatly excited and prices rose considerably higher. The principal purchasers are native merchants who have much confidence in the maintenance of high prices for a considerable time to come. The closing quotations shew an advance of about Rs. 30 to 40 per candy on previous quotations. The following are the principal transactions of the fortnight :—

		Rs. per Candy.
500	Cds. Broach	260-4
500	,, Do.	261
300	,, Do.	261
250	,, Do.	259 (to arrive.)
500	Dholleras	251 (without selection.)
100	,, Do.	253
500	,, Do.	245 (to arrive)
100	,, Do.	255
500	,, Do.	255-4
200	,, Do.	255
1000	,, Do.	260-4 (without selection.)
100	,, Do.	261
500	,, Do.	265
600	,, Do.	277 to 280
500	,, Do.	285-4
250	,, Do.	287-4
250	,, Do.	277
300	,, Do.	284 (without selection.)
1000	,, Do.	285
700	,, Coumsawuttee	250
400	,, Do.	250 (without selection.)
150	,, Do.	265
300	,, Do.	286 (without selection.)
100	,, Verawal	234 to 235
300	,, Akote	250
100	,, Do.	258
250	,, Do.	276-4
500	,, Porebunder	233 (without selection.)
250	,, Comptah	241 (to arrive.)
300	,, Do.	255 to 263
100	,, Vingola	264 (without selection.)
150	,, Dharwar Ginned ...	822 (to arrive.)
250	,, Do. ...	325 (do.)
250	,, Do. ...	355

WOOL.—A good business has been done in this staple by native shippers at dearer rates. Stocks are light.

SEEDS.—Owing to light stocks and an active demand, prices of *Linseed* have again advanced; it is now held for Rs. 6-9 as. to Rs. 6-10 as. *Rapeseed* is also scarce, and inferior qualities could be obtained at slightly easier rates. *Sesame Seed* is held in small supply and required only for local consumption. Other kinds of seeds can be had at our quotations. Sales are :—

4000	Cwt	Linseed	at Rs.	6	6	0 p. cwt.
2000	,,	Do.	,,	6	8	0
1000	,,	Do.	,,	6	2	0

COFFEE can be had in small lots at our quotations which are rather easier.

PEPPER.—Without transactions, and prices quoted lower.

HEMP is in request at a slight advance on previous rates.

SALTPETRE, *Bengal* and *Rajapore*, are out of stock. *Second* can be procured at rather cheaper rates.

MADDER-ROOT is held for at our quotations.

GUMS.—In the absence of demand, rates are rather easier.

GALLS.—The paucity of supplies has induced holders to demand higher rates.

ALOES are procurable at former prices.

SENNA.—In better request at full rates.

CLOVES are neglected, and stocks are accumulating.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY is still very abundant and cheap. There is no change in the Bank's rates of interest or discount. The last weekly statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay is as under :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits.....	,,	1,00,16,289
Other Deposits.....	,,	1,11,12,169
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding.....	,,	14,74,355
Rest.....	,,	2,33,406
	Rupees	2,80,61,219

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.		23,43,590
Credits Deposits do. do. ...	,,	11,19,962
Bills discounted	,,	28,44,496
Dead Stock.....	,,	3,05,027
Balances with Branches and Agents...	,,	19,81,564
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash.....Rs. 43,69,919		
Securities..... ,, 16,46,370		
	,,	60,16,289
Cash and Currency Notes.....	,,	1,34,50,291
	Rupees	2,80,61,291

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have declined in value, and are now worth as follows :—*Fours*, 94 to 94¼; *Fives*, 104½ to 104¾; and *Fives-and-a-half*, 112.

EXCHANGE on London, 6 months' sight: *Bank Bills*, 2s. 0-5/16d.; *Credits*, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0-9/16d.; and *Documents*, 2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.

On Calcutta, we quote for Bills on demand Rs. 100¼. On China, we quote Rs. 219 to 220 for 100 dirs.

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for egimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made

one of a high political character, in which the government was interested. Therefore it is not surprising to find that he gave his veto against the appeal. This decision is looked upon by the press here with great alarm, as it is now evident that even the oldest and most respectable of journals, may be crushed without even going through the form of warning or prosecuting, in case of any casualty occurring amongst the proprietors.

Prince Napoleon on his return from Italy met M. Lavalette at Marseilles, immediately on his arrival in Paris he had a long interview with the Emperor.

The poet laureate here, M. Belmontet, who is also a deputy, gave notice sometime ago that it was his intention to bring forward a motion, that France should call upon England to reimburse sundry millions of francs, which it was said were owing to the French people as the surplus of some fund which was alleged to have been made over, at the end of the campaign which terminated with the Battle of Waterloo, to satisfy the claims of British subjects for damages suffered by them in France during the first revolution. M. M. Baroche and Billault, when the discussion came on in the Council, showed that a claim like that of nearly half a century old could not be legitimately gone into, and that according to the treaty of 1818 the fund was transferred to England *a forfait*, that is, that it was accepted as a gross sum for damages by that power, and as such given by the other. The affair is not definitely settled but is to be brought before the Corps Legislatif by Count de Flavigny. It is supposed that the poet laureate must have been hard up for a subject to have been compelled to rake up this musty affair.

There has been a new apparatus applied to the boilers of the engines of the iron-cased frigate, *La Gloire*. It was put to the test a few days ago off Toulon, and the result is said to be most satisfactory. Admiral Bouet Willaumez, the Maritime Prefect, was on board and fully satisfied himself as to the merits of the invention. The invention, which it kept a profound secret, is by M. Lafou, and is considered to be one of the most useful that has been brought out for a long time.

Great preparations are being made for the approaching festivities that are to take place at Fontainebleau, on the occasion of the arrival of the Imperial family there. Large packages are daily arriving, consisting principally of valuable plate, which is only used on occasions of great state. Therefore it is fully expected that the Imperial fetés will be on a scale of magnificence in accordance with the august occasion. The new racecourse is to be inaugurated by his Imperial Majesty.

Towards the close of my last communication, I stated that M. de Budberg had been appointed Russian Ambassador. It is now said that that appointment has been brought about with a view of cementing an *entente cordiale*, between France and Russia. Some short time ago it was stated that an application, a joint one, had been made to the Porte by those two powers for permission to restore the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, which is known to be in a most ruinous condition. It was supposed at that time that the Sultan acceded to the request, but it is now averred that the Porte while it was willing to accord the permission to these powers to take part in the matter, yet reserved to itself the privilege of contributing a portion of the expenses incurred, on behalf of the Christians under its own protection. Now the *Patrie* says that "France and Russia will not consent to admit the Porte to take a part in their holy work." It is also said that the two powers are determined, if they can have their own way, that no other powers shall have anything to do with it; as it is said that Austria Spain, Bavaria, Italy and some other Catholic states are desirous of contributing thereto. The *Patrie* adds, "that it is impossible to foresee the future, but if the Eastern question is to be opened upon this new ground, the two powers, formerly enemies, but now allies, would find themselves supported, for divers reasons, by all the Christian populations of the East."

The Emperor it is expected will visit the camp at Chalons in the beginning of August and that he will remain there until the 15th of that month which is his *fete* day, as he did last year. Marshal Canrobert is, I believe, already at the camp, so that the grand manœuvres may be expected to commence immediately. A great deal is expected this time, and as the Marshal is known to be a most skilful and expert tactician, there will, in all probability, be as much done as is expected.

At the obsequies of the Duke Riario Sforza, which was solemnized with great pomp and ceremony the other day, a great many of the Neapolitan emigrants were present. It will be recollected that the deceased was brother-in-law to M. Berryer, and was nearly related to Cardinal Riario-Sforza. The Duke was also a Knight of the orders of the Legion of Honour, of the Iron Crown of Italy, of Charles III. of Spain, and of the Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was formerly Colonel of Cavalry in the French army, and served in all the campaigns of the Republic and the Empire, from Montenotte to Waterloo. He was named by the Emperor Napoleon General of Brigade on the field of Waterloo for his brilliant courage, but that promotion, from some cause or other, was never confirmed. After that the Duke left the service, and fixed his residence in France, his adopted country, where he married the sister of M. Berryer.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are very encouraging, in many parts the farmers have begun to gather in their harvests and the rye crop is stated to be in first-rate condition. The vineyards too are pronounced to be in a most flourishing condition, there are no symptoms of the vine disease to be seen anywhere. The olive trees are also very promising. It is expected that the vintage will commence in the beginning of September, when it is predicted that the vats will all be full of excellent grapes.

M. Lambert, the envoy from the King of Madagascar, has left this for home; he has taken with him a number of French missionaries for the purpose of rendering instruction to the natives in the principles of Christian civilisation. He is expected to return to France again in the course of a few months.

A scientific gentleman at Toulon is said to have discovered a process by which wooden ships may be made invulnerable. The new process consists of covering the outsides of the ships with a coating of an electro-magnetic composition, which is called a "repelling coat," in consequence of its having the property of deadening and paralyzing the shock of any projectile that may come in contact with it.

M. Legres brought forward in the Corps Legislatif, the report of the committee appointed to examine the imposition of "sur-taxes and new taxes." The committee propose the abandonment of the proposed salt-tax and the adoption of that on sugar. They propose the rejection of the tax on invoices and receipts as well as the proposal to augment the fixed registry dues. They recommend the passing of the proposed increase in the stamp tax, to vary according to the size of the paper. It is also recommanded that the tax (as a temporary measure) of a second decime for the registry, which is expected would produce about 27,000,000 f. and would also allow of the balancing of the revenue and expenditure. The committee also express an opinion that the taxes on horses and carriages should only be levied in communes where there are more than 1,200 inhabitants. Finally the Committee recommend that the Income Tax should be rejected.

The general elections, it is expected, will take place about the middle of October, but this is not certain. There appears to be but very little interest taken about them.

The Abbé Isaia and Father Pasaglia have been getting up a sort of counter-movement in opposition to the address of the Bishops (247 of them) who have just signed that document at Rome, in favor of the temporal power of the Pope; it is said that the opposition document has received upwards of 9,000 signatures from the Italian clergy, and it is fully expected that many more will yet be attached to it. There are yet some ecclesiastical dignities of high position, who will not attach their signatures until the last, so that their adhesion may produce the greater effect.

The Pope and his council have repudiated all compromise about the Italian question, the Bishops told the Pope that the "temporal sovereignty of the Holy See is a necessary institution and manifestly established by Providence." Three parts of the Italian clergy have been excommunicated, but they still continue to pursue their avocation.

The *Temps* and *Presse* have received a "communicated note" in consequence of some remarks they indulged in on the "preventative" imprisonment of M. Greppo and Miot, who, it will be remembered, were arrested some three or four months ago on suspicion of being implicated in the affair of the students. I believe that the two journals stated that since one of the accused, M. Greppo, was solely suspected of misdemeanour, within the jurisdiction of the Correctional Police, the judges had the power, if they only had the inclination, to release the accused till the day of trial. "This," says the *Communique*, "was only a pretext for discussing the incidents of a legal procedure, which ought to have remained secret until concluded." It then goes on to say that "M. Greppo and others are accused first of belonging to a Secret Society, and secondly of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. They are retained in prison under Act 110 of the Code of Criminal Instruction, which prohibits bail being taken when the accusation charges an offence involving an 'afflictive and infamous punishment.'" In conclusion the *Communique* says that the "instruction" is drawing to a close, and that its conclusion can alone make known what may be the character of the offence for which the prisoners will be ultimately indicted. The latter bit of information is very cautiously worded, and may mean any thing or nothing according to circumstances, but let it turn out how it may, some little purpose will have been gained by keeping two obnoxious persons in confinement in the mean time for a few months. I almost forgot to say that the *Temps* and *Presse*, were obliged to put the note in a prominent place at the top of their columns. So much for this part of the subject and for the "liberty" of the press in France.

The *Patrie* said the other evening that it was asserted in well-informed circles that negociations are shortly to be opened at London for the drawing up of mediatory proposals to be made simultaneously by France and England to America.

A novel expedient is about to be resorted to on the Bourse, to acquaint the public with the prices, which are at present announced *vivâ voce* by the crier, which naturally causes a great deal of inconvenience during the transaction of business. The piece of mechanism that is intended to supersede the old system is nothing more than a sort of transparent board, on which will be exhibited the prices and which will be visible from all parts of the building. This will be doubtless a great improvement on the old mode, and amongst other advantages it will be the means, of preventing many errors in the quotations.

The return of M. de Bismark Schoenhausen to Berlin has been now more fully explained, the king it appears sent expressly for him, as he found it impossible to do any good with the Chamber of Deputies, and having resolved to dissolve the present chamber, and then to remodel the electoral law by his own authority. The late representative at the Court of the Tuileries is to be made President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Bernstorff is to come to Paris and take over the embassy thus vacated. This news is not to be implicitly relied on, at least not all of it, for if it was it would mean nothing more or less than a *coup d'etat*. It is generally supposed that his majesty of Prussia, is by far too sagacious, to resort to such extreme measures as these; for a perseverence therein would go far to peril the safety of his throne. I give you this item as I have it, and you must take it for what it is worth.

Some good fun came off at a recent sitting of the Senate, in consequence of the presentation of a most singular petition from M. Leon Valery which prayed that the old "turning boxes," in which women, who desired to get rid of their infants, might deposit them, for the purpose of being provided for by the Foundling Institution, and without being known, should be restored. The most amusing part of the affair is that the petition was written in verse, and it is said was in reality nothing more than an adaptation of a prize ode which had been sometime ago written at Toulouse. The petition of course was unprecedented in itself, but the committee reported that there was nothing objectionable in it. The Senate came to a unanimous vote that it should be referred, for consideration to the minister of Justice and the minister of the Interior. The subject in itself is of a very grave nature, the crime of infanticide having very much increased of late, and the number of illegitimate births likewise have been considerably higher. The former state of things has been noticed to have markedly advanced since the abolition of the old turning boxes at the doors of the hospitals. This affair although somewhat funny in the manner in which it was introduced is in itself melancholy enough and does not say much in favor of French morals. Another little incident occurred also in the senate; a man of the name of Nicholas Stephens Comenus, sent a petition before that body, in which he states that he was "born in the purple," and also sets forth that "he is the legitimate heir to the throne of Constantinople, from which his ancestor, the last of the Roman Emperors, was wrongfully expelled by the Ottomans, and praying that no Russian or other power may be allowed to exercise privileges which tend to prejudice his undoubted rights." This did not fare so well as the poetic petition, for the senate immediately passed to the order of the day.

The affairs at Rome are evidently fast approaching towards a crisis, the Pope and his more immediate advisers seem to have determined upon having nothing to do with any compromise, and as there is little doubt that they will persevere in their obstinacy, it will all help to bring about the fall of the temporal power of the Holy See The sooner it is brought to a crisis the better, as the tottering fabric cannot stand much longer. At the late meeting of the Bishops at Rome, when the Bishop of Orleans propsed that thanks should be voted to the Emperor, in return for the services he has rendered, it is said that the Archbishop of Paris formally opposed it. Some differences, it would appear, took place thereon among the prelates, and some of them wanted to know why a vote of thanks should not the rather be passed to the Emperor of Austria. Finally, the vote was not taken and the idea of voting thanks to any one abandoned.

There are just now some very long and interesting accounts of the late canonization ceremony of the Japanese martyrs at Rome, but they are far too long to give even extracts from them; of course St. Peter's was illuminated on the occasion, by, it is said, 15,000 wax candles weighing four pounds each.

The Masonic affair which I spoke of in my last still occupies a large share of the attention of the craft; there was a rumour the other day that the Grand Master of the Grand Orient, had tendered his resignation to the Emperor, who it was said refused to receive it. It, however, is quite certain that the elder members of the brotherhood are putting every possible impediment in his way, they claim the right of dictating to him on all matters of interest, and also assert that they have the exclusive right to the disposal of the common fund. It was also said that the Emperor had ordered Marshal Magnan an allowance of 100,000f. a year, but this the Grand Master denies as being incorrect. The question as to the Scottish rite (or lodge) and the Grand Orient has been laid before his Imperial Majesty who is said to have decided in favor of the former.

The Chamber have voted unanimously 15,000,000f. for the expenses of the Mexican expedition. Large reinforcements are to be sent out forthwith. The Corps Legislatif was prorogued on the 10th, by decree until the 27th instant. The Emperor and the Empress went to Fontainebleau on the same day.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here the other day from Marseilles, and paid a short visit to their Imperial Majesties at Fontainebleau; there was no display of any kind, the Prince being strictly *incog*. Since then he has left for Boulogne on his way to England.

The health of the King of the Belgians is in a very unsatisfactory state, and great fears were entertained as to the result. His Majesty's lungs are very much affected, and although by the information given in recent bulletins, the King's health is shown to have improved very considerably, yet great anxiety is felt lest a relapse should take place.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10*th July*, 4 P.M.

THE steamer *Titan* anchored from Holyhead.

THE END OF AN OLD INSTITUTION.

SUPREME COURT.—*June* 30, 1862.

THIS being the last day (according to rumour) of the existence of this court, there was a considerable anxiety to hear what was to be done. Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Justice Wells took their seats about half-past 11, but the Chief Justice was absent.

After hearing several unimportant applications, the court adjourned until half-past 2, when the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Jackson took their seats.

The Chief Justice, addressing the Advocate General, said—I beg to state that as it is intended to publish the constitution of the High Court to-morrow, this court will cease to exist, and the judges, until sworn in as judges of the new court are deprived of power. The High Court will meet for the purpose of taking steps in the swearing in of the new judges and nothing more at first. One of the first matters that the court will have to attend to is to execute the power given by the charter of admitting barristers, attornies and vakeels.

Mr. Cowie, A. G.—The bar and the attornies are quite ignorant of the terms of the charter. For myself I have only had a cursory perusal for a few moments of a copy of it.

The Chief Justice.—I myself saw it for the first time this morning. I saw what I believed to be a copy of it before, but I believe it was not authentic. The new charter appears totally to abolish the practice of this court, and to direct that *it shall henceforth be regulated by the Civil Procedure Code of the Mofussil Courts.* To-morrow the existence of the new court will be published. Rules for admission of practitioners must be made at once. It will be convenient for the court not to meet for several days.

Mr. Cowie, A. G.—So it would for the profession, as matters will be in great confusion at first. The difficulty is as to the executive part of the court, what is to be done as to enforcing judgment or proceeding in cases where time is of importance.

The Chief Justice.—The Prothonotary's Office will be kept open later to-night, and unless process be taken out to-night difficulty may arise. The court will not sit before Monday at least; that is the course we think would be best, but it is to be remembered that we are only two members of a court of fourteen. We propose that the court should adjourn till Monday, the Insolvent Court sitting on Saturday. The original jurisdiction of the new court will probably be exercised in this building, the appellate branch sitting in the present sudder.

A case of *Mudubchunder Ruckit v. Sewlall Baboo*, which was partly heard on Friday, was then called on.

Mr. Cowie, A. G., said as the case could not be concluded to-day, it had better stand over.

Mr. Bell had no objection, but trusted that their Lordships, who had heard the plaintiff's case, would whatever the new arrangements were, hear the conclusion.

The Chief Justice assented to this. His Lordship then rising (this example being followed by all in court) addressed the bar, saying that it was with great regret they left that bench and ceased to hold their offices as judges of the Supreme Court, but that he (the Chief Justice) trusted that the same good feeling which had existed between the bench and the bar and the profession generally would continue to exist in the new court.

Their Lordships then left the court.—*Harkaru, July* 1.

At the end of the last year when Colonels Balfour and Hannyngton commenced their work at the Medical Retiring Scheme, and their calculations in connection with the winding up of the Medical Retiring Fund, we expressed ourselves in strong opposition to their employment as sole umpires and actuaries in these matters, and advised the employment of professional actuaries at home, as the only competent persons to manage the fund, and look after the interests of the Medical Service. Events have justified our counsel, as the calculations sent home to the India House by Colonel Balfour have been found entirely erroneous, and the whole work has to be done over again, which, (it is said) will occupy something near two months. *No sutor ultra crepidam*; even the cleverest colonels are but poor actuaries.—*Englishman, July* 1.

AT a late hour last evening we received a *Gazette Extraordinary*, containing the "Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. The following are the provisions for its constitution."

Constitution of High Courts.—The High Court of Judicature at *Fort William* in *Bengal* and at the Presidencies of *Madras* and *Bombay*, respectively, shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges, not exceeding Fifteen, as Her Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint, who shall be selected from—

1*st.*—Barristers of not less than five years standing; or,

2*nd.*—Members of the Covenanted Civil Service of not less than ten years standing, and who shall have served as Zillah Judges, or shall have exercised the like powers as those of a Zillah Judge for at least three years of that period; or,

3*rd.*—Persons who have held Judical Office not inferior to that of Principal Sudder Ameen or Judge of a Small Cause Court for a period of not less than five years; or,

4*th.*—Persons who have been pleaders of a Sudder Court or High Court for a period of not less than ten years, if such pleaders of a Sudder Court shall have been admitted as pleaders of a High Court, provided that not less than one-third of the Judges of such High Courts respectively, including the Chief Justice, shall be Barristers and not less than one third shall be Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Sec. 8 provides for the abolition of the Sudder Courts in the three Presidencies.

Of the portions of the Act relating especially to the Bengal Presidency, Sec. 2 contain the names of the gentlemen appointed members of the Court —thirteen in number, under the presidency of Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice.

Section 30 introduces the system of circuits and authorizes the Governor General in Council to direct the Judges of the Court to hold sittings at any place and at any time he may direct, the Judges who may be so deputed exercising the same powers as the full Court when sitting in Calcutta.

Section 35 gives the Court "jurisdiction in matters matrimonial between" such of Her Majesty's Indian subjects as profess the Christian religion. The terms somewhat vague for a subject which involves so many legal points as matrimonial matters frequently give rise to; but we presume from the comprehensive terms of the Section we are justified in Cresswell Cresswell taking alarm at the number of cases with which India has lately furnished him, has succeeded in persuading Sir Charles Wood to leave the *onus* of deciding them to the judicial authorities of he country in which they have arisen. We have noticed the points, which, on a hasty perusal of the Act, have occurred to us as the most important, and shall take an early opportunity to recur to it more fully. We observe that the Act comes into operation from the 1st July, so that the Court will commence its sittings to-day.—*Id*

LOCAL.

A meeting of the students of the L. & S. Society will be held at the rooms of the Native General Library, on Saturday, the 12th July, at 5 P.M., when the reports of the Branch Societies will be submitted, and the Secretary will read a brief statement of the Society's proceedings for 1861-62.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain G. C. Burne, to Aden and Suez, to-day, at 5 P.M. :—

For Suez.—Mr. Kilburn; Captain W. R. Hobson, R.N.; Lieut. G. Sinclair, R.N.; Lieut. C. Wise, R.N.; Mr. G. Doming, R.N.; Mr. W. M. Arnold, R.N.; Dr. H. Harkon, R.N.; Dr. Belgrave Ninnis, R.N.; Mr. E. Seale, R.N.; Mr. J. B. Bedingfeld, R.N.; Mr. A. A. Lyne, R.N.; Mr. J. F. Shannon, R.N.; Mr. F. T. Russell, R.N.; Mr. G. Metters, R.N.; eighty seamen, nineteen marines, and eight boys of H. M.'s Steamer *Pantaloon*; and Mr. W. Casolain.

For Marseilles.—Mr. F. Marval; Mr. Kerrich; Mr. G. R. Haywood; Mr. J. Sigg; and Commander Fraser, I. N.

For Southampton.—Mr. J. Shawe; and Capt. and Mrs. Blake.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents :—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
KATTYWAR.
BOMBAY :—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Prize Essays on the Hindoo Vedas.
Central Bank of Western India.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
Vernacular Education for the Masses.
Prizes for Essays on the Vedas.
Bombay Gas Company.
The Style of the Budget.
Extension of Jurisdiction of Court of Small Causes.
"Christian Vernacular School Society."
Death of Karl Canning.
Death of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.
The Land Revenue.
European Destitution and Mendicity in India.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
The Punjaub.
The Eastern Frontier.
Central Asia.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Kattywar.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *July* 11*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. available. Ther. 88.
BULSAR.—Southerly. Fair.
CANNANORE.—S. W.
GALLE.—Westerly, light cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. steady. Rain.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Thor. 84.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate, cloudy.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its Library Rooms on Thursday the 10th July 1862.

Present.

President.—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C.S., in the chair.

Vice-Presidents.—M. Stovell, Esq., M.D.; H. Newton, Esq.; C.S.; A. K. Forbes, Esq.; C.S.; Colonel W. B. Dickinson.

Members.—J. Peet, Esq, M.D.; W. Loudon, Esq.; D J. Kennelly, Esq.; Bhao Daji, Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; Rao Sahib Visvanath Narrayan Mandlik; Dadabai Pandoorung, Esq.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D. *Secretary.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. *Members Proposed.*—J. B. Peile, Esq., C.S., by A. D. Robertson, Esq., C.S., seconded by the Secretary; Mr. Justice Couch, by the Hon'ble Sir M. Sausse, Kt., seconded by the Secretary; and Venayekrow Juggonath, Esq., by Dr. Stovell, seconded by the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.

The letters to the Society having been read, and the donations to the Library and Museum received, amongst the latter being the image of a Hindoo goddess found in a field near Tannah and presented by the Acting Collector, E. P. Robertson, Esq.

Original Communication.—On the Ajunta Cave Inscriptions, with Fac-similes, Transcripts, and Translations.

The inscriptions are 14 in number, of these six are on rock inscriptions and the rest painted. They were copied carefully by the author of the paper during a visit of 4 days to the Caves in the company of Mr. Carter, in February last.

In the rock description in the shield or Zodiac cave a genealogy of the princes of the Vakataka race or Vakataka country was found. Only the name of the founder Vindhyas'acti was preserved, the names of about 6 or 7 successors were obliterated. But by a careful study of the inscription, taken in connection with the seoni copper-plate grants and certain passages in the Puranas, the author was enabled to find out the following names :

Vindhyas'acti.
Veavaia Sena.
Rudra Sena.
Veithivi Sena.

Also the name of Varaha Deva and of the Minister Hasti-Ohoja and his son.

The kings appear to have ruled over Vakataka in Central India and are described to have exercised some influence (for this portion of the inscription with others is lost) over Vumtala, Avanti, Kalinga, Kosala Trikuta, Lata and Andra.

It was proved that Vravarasena was the son of Vindhyas'acti, a king who is described in the prophetic chapters of some of the Purans as a chief of the Kailakila Yavanas. Dr. Bhaw then threw out the conjecture that these Yavanas may have been Bactrain Greeks or their decendants from Ghaulghuleh an ancient city near Bamian, the ruins of which are noticed by Mr. Masson.

He then quoted a passage from Hionen Thasang, the Chinese Buddhist Pilgrim, to shew that an ancient prince of Southern India had a large Buddhistic Convent adorned with "all the magnificence of ten palaces of Bactria" the paintings in the Caves, were, the author thought, also perhaps in imitation of the paintings which no doubt existed in the Caves of Bamian and palaces of Bactria, and thus the idea that they were executed by Greeks would appear to be confirmed.

Another inscription gave the names of the following dynasty :

Dhritarashtra.
Harri—Samba.
Kshitipala Sanri Samba.
Upendra Gupta.
Skancha.
Nila.
Skacha.
Krishna-dasa and Ravi Samba.

They were evidently minor princes and there is no clue to their country or race.

The third large rock inscription gives only one name of a king, namely, As'maka Raja, whose minister, was Bharvi Raja. His son Deva Raja, was induced by a Buddhist monk called Buddha-Bhadea, to construct the cave in which the inscription is cut. Buddha-Bhadea had two desciples Bhadea-Bandhu and Dharmadatta. A shocter rock inscription notices the name of Bhadant Gunnakara who caused images of Budha to be sculptured on the cave.

The painted inscriptions gave many of the Senen Buddhas, of Bhadant, Dhurmadatta, and Gunnakara and another monk, also S'bi-Raja and Indra the legend of S'bi-Raja, from the Mahabharata, was read.

The best thanks of the Society having been voted to the donors to the Museum and Library and to Mr. Bhao Daji, the meeting adjourned to Thursday the 14th of August.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.)

35 Nanbai, widow *vs.* Assunnull Gundamull. (Part heard.)
87 Babajee Cassinath and another *vs.* Richard Corney.
66 Bhugoobhoy Premchund *vs.* S. J. K. Whitehill.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

FIFTH DAY, *Friday*, 11*th July* 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS Lordship took his seat on the Bench, at ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. W. BULLOCK,—*Foreman.*

MESSRS. A. MORRIS, C. Banks, R. Dallas, J. Garland, W. H. Smith, E. Thomas, A. W. Kelly, J. A. Fernandez, Jehangbir Rustomjee, Morabe Venoba Dubray, Shaik Ahmed.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Runsord Rowjee was placed at the bar charged under the new Penal Code with criminal breach of trust while in the employ of Messrs. John Tanner and Co.

The prisoner having pleaded guilty, His Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Cassim Dada, Fakeer Abdool Rymon and Jewee woman, were charged (under Sections 454, 380 and 410, New Penal Code,) the two first with house-breaking by night, and theft; and the woman Jewee, for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen.

Heerachund Virchund deposed.—On the 24th of May last I was in my shop between ten and eleven o'clock; when I left at that time my property was safe. There was Rs. 143-11-0 safe in my bag, the same now produced; there were also some gold ornaments which were also safe and in the box (produced). I returned on the following morning about 8 o'clock, when I missed the two boxes containing my property. I examined my shop and found the wall broken through, the hole was large enough to pass the boxes through it. I went outside and found the boxes empty: they had been forced open. The police came and brought the prisoner Cassim. I then went to his house and saw the female prisoner there: she is his mother. The room was searched and these ornaments (identified) were found: it is part of the property that I had lost. The rupees were also found there—Rs. 143-11-0. The havildar brought the second prisoner: he was brought at the request of Cassim. Cassim asked him where the property was, when he said, let us go down below. We then went below and Fakeer dug up some ground underneath the staircase when the rest of the property was found. Fakeer took them out and delivered them to the havildar.

Police Jemadar Bapoo Anundrow sa1d, that he accompanied the last witness to the house of the first prisoner. Searched the house. The female prisoner snatched up the bundle of ornaments from the fireplace and brought them out from under the ashes. The havildar seized her, and witness opened her hand and found some of the property, the rupees were afterwards found in a hole. Fakeer was then brought in and was asked about the property. We went down under the staircase where the property was discovered.

Govind Gunesh, Police Havildar No. 347.—Deposed that he brought the second prisoner in as stated by the other witness.

His Lordship briefly summed up the evidence, and said that the first prisoner had pleaded guilty. The question therefore for them to consider was, whether the second prisoner (a boy) had not been employed to assist in breaking into the house; and whether the woman who was the mother of the first prisoner, had any guilty participation in the matter. If they had any reasonable doubt they would give the prisoners the benefit, and if not they would find them guilty.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner Cassim Dada to be transported for seven years, the prisoner Fakeer Abdool Rymon, five years', and the woman Jewee, one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—Amroo Najoo, was indicted under section 380, Penal Code, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

The prosecutrix, Chandbee, stated that she kept a boarding-house for lascars, and had been robbed of a quantity of jewellery and wearing apparel on the 31st of May last. The property was safe the night previous. Witness was aroused early the next morning by the police, when she missed the whole of the property. The prisoner was brought to her with this bundle (now produced) containing some of her property: the silver ornaments were found concealed on his person.

A Police Sepoy No. 171 saw the prisoner early in the morning in question with a bundle, when he said that the bundle contained clothes and that he was going to wash them. On opening the bundle it was found to contain some articles of female attire and some ornaments. The prisoner then said that he brought them from the house of the prosecutrix. Went with him to her house, when she identified the property as being the same that she had lost.

Some other evidence was adduced in support of the charge.

The prisoner said that some of the property had been given to him by a woman, and that the ornaments had been put in the bundle by the prosecutrix.

His Lordship summed up very briefly.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

LARCENY.—Oochappa Singappa, was indicted under the Old Act, for larceny, in obtaining a quantity of jewellery.

Mr. R. B. Barton appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley, with Dr. Reid, instructed by Dr. Dallas, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Barton stated the case to the jury.

Naroo Wisswanath was then called and examined by Mr. Barton: he said.—I am the prosecutor in this case, and am an assayer. I know one Narrayan Parapa, a jeweller, who occasionally makes goods, for me. I likewise know the prisoner. I remember the 4th of August 1861. On the 2nd of that month I saw Parapa. He came to my house. He made a proposal to me. In consequence of what he said to me I went to the house of the prisoner: that was on the former day. I took some ornaments: there were 14 ornaments: they were gold ornaments strung on silk. They were worth Rs. 1,400. We had a conversation; the prisoner asked me if I had brought the goods, I said that I had. He then looked at them and said that they should be assayed, and then he would speak about the price. He then took them away to the bazaar for that purpose. On his return he said that he would take his meal and that afterwards he would talk about the price. He never brought them back. After his meal he said that he had never bought any goods from me. I then went and fetched the two brokers, when the prisoner said that he had not bought them from me but from Hurribha. Hurribha then said to the prisoner, now that you have received the goods you deny having had them! When I delivered the goods to the prisoner there were several persons present. I went to the chowkey and laid my complaint. I then returned with the sepoy and gave the broker and another party in charge. I never gave or intended to give the prisoner credit. I never had any dealings with him before. I have never from that day to this seen any of these articles or received any money for them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I told the havildar at the time in question the name of the prisoner. I prosecuted the prisoner in the first instance before the Magistrate. I heard from Mr. Green that the charge was dismissed, but was allowed to prosecute again. I have been in the jail at Poona for committing an assault on a woman. She was employed in my house, and as she did not do her work I struck her. I was in prison three months.

Mr. Barton here objected to the manner in which Mr. Bayley was putting a question to the witness.

Mr. Bayley.—Really my friend is ignorant of the exact law of evidence.

Mr. Barton said that it was a very improper observation for a junior barrister to make to his senior.

His Lordship said that the remark was one that recoiled on the party from whence it came.

Mr. Bayley continued his cross-examination of the prosecutor at great length.

His Lordship made some observations to the learned counsel, objecting to his taking up so much of the time of the court, by repeatedly putting the same questions to the witness; and added that some gentlemen appeared to consider that the court had nothing else to do than to put a series of irrelevant questions to witnesses and thus take up the public time.

Mr. Bayley.—Does your Lordship intend that remark to apply to me?

His Lordship.—Yes, decidedly I do.

Crustna Moresett was then examined by Mr. Barton in support of the charge: and cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.

Rajaram Pandorung, a dealer in pearls, stated that he went to the prisoner's house about eleven months ago to demand payment for a debt. Naroo Wisswanath and some other persons were there. There was a conversation going on between the prosecutor and Parapa about the ornaments. I saw the prosecutor deliver some ornaments to the prisoner: they consisted of fourteen neck and wist ornaments. The prisoner said that he would take them to the bazaar and get them examined. He then went away and took the articles with him. This book (produced) as an entry in it showing the date when I went to the prisoner about the debt, which was the same day on which the jewellery was delivered to the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, when he stated that he did not give evidence in this case until April last, but had frequently been at the Police Office before that time, but had not been examined. The prisoner had dealings with witness for some few months before the transaction in question.

Hurribha Shreenavas stated, that he was present at the house of the prosecutor and told him, in consequence of what Parapa had said to him, that the prisoner wanted to purchase some ornaments. They all went to the prisoner's house and the prosecutor took the ornaments with him. The witness then corroborated the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the transaction in respect of the ornaments. Witness went to his own country soon afterwards, and while there heard that the prosecutor had instituted proceedings against the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—Witness had never any previous transaction with the prisoner. Was asked by the prisoner to go and get the prosecutor to bring his ornaments. Witness, the prisoner, and another had been originally charged with this affair before the Magistrate, but the charge was dismissed: was not in the habit of depositing jewellery with Parapa for the advance of money.

Narryan Chittoba stated, that he was a goldsmith, and knew the prosecutor. At the time in question witness made some ornaments for him (prosecutor:) the prosecutor had a running account with witness. He trusted him occasionally to a very large amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The prosecutor had paid for the ornaments.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley then rose to address the jury for the prisoner. He observed that the prosecution had originally been instituted against two other persons beside the prisoner. It was not at all probable that a man in the position of the prisoner would have committed the crime with which he was charged. If all that was proved could be taken for gospel, what would it amount to? Where was the evidence to prove that any fraud or trick had been committed? It was necessary that fraud should be proved against the prisoner. There was no evidence to show that there was any misappropriation. If everything that had been asserted could be proved it would only amount to a *bond-fide* business transaction, and if such was the case why was he not sued. The learned gentleman then commented on the evidence for the prosecution, and observed that some of that evidence was not much to be relied on, and pledged himself to contradict by witnesses, worthy of credit, the evidence given by some of the witnesses for the Crown. Mr. Bayley contended that there had been no satisfactory reason given for the abandonment of the first prosecution.

Parapa Dhotum, examined by Dr. Reid.—I am a commission agent, I know the prisoner and the prosecutor. I never went along with Hurribha to the prisoner's house, I gave some ornaments to the prisoner consisting of neck ornaments, they were of the value of 12 or 1300 Rs. I pledged these ornaments with him for the purpose of redeeming some other ornaments which had been previously pledged to him. I got those ornaments back again in January, after the first charge had been dismissed by the Magistrate. That charge was in reference to the same description of ornaments as in the present charge. I was originally implicated in that charge by Hurribha. I got the ornaments from Hurribha on account of a debt. This book (now produced) shows that a sum of money was due to me by him. The ornaments are in my possession.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I was called as a witness for the Sircar at the Police Office. There was a great deal of unavoidable delay caused through the absence of Hurribha in his native country. I went to the prisoner's house on the 4th August 1861, for the purpose of depositing jewellery with him: I have not been on speaking terms with Hurribha since this transaction. My instructions to my attorney on the 5th August was to the effect that a balance was due from Hurriba to me, and he was to demand payment of that balance. That balance was for money advanced on jewellery.

Dr. Dallas, attorney, called and examined by Dr. Reid. —I conducted the defence for the prisoner at the Police Court. Parapa was a witness there and was examined at the suggestion of the Senior Magistrate.

Police Havildar No. 15.—I remember a complaint being lodged with me about some ornaments, it was made by the prosecutor and Hurribha. They charged Parapa before Mr. Edginton with fraud.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The case was never brought before any Magistrate at all.

Mr. William Crawford, Senior Magistrate said.—I have the original charge, the first entry was made in August 1861. It was heard before me on the 11th of the same month. The charge was for larceny. On the 20th of August the prosecutor was examined reads the entry.) The charge was against Hurribha, Parapa and the prisoner, the charge was withdrawn against the two first prisoners. I then discharged the other prisoner. The char

The *New York Tribune* says:—The question of the cotton culture has undergone continual and apparently vital changes within a very brief period. What its future in this city is to be no man can say. It appears evident that most of last year's crop will be destroyed by the madness who control it, and that but little will be gained during the present season in the cotton states. It is true that thousands of bushels of seed have been distributed among the farmers of the free states who are largely cultivating the plant, many of whom will succeed in making heavy crops. How far this effort may compensate for the great certain deficiency at the South remains to be seen, but no reason exists, either industrial or climatic, to warrant its failure. Moreover it is a fact that the region now known as the 'Middle State' was the original seat of the cotton culture. This region introduced it, and from this the South adopted it. Cotton may for years maintain a high price, and this high price will stimulate American enterprise over the wide region of the middle States as energetically as it now stimulate India and the tropics. A small cotton corn was last year perfected in Delaware; and in many places in that State and Maryland cotton has been continuously and successfully produced. Southern Illinois is notoriously congenial to its growth, and there it will this year be calculated on a gigantic scale. At present prices it will pay infinitely better than any ordinary crop. The long struggle, and the determination of the South to destroy the existing crop and to cultivate no more, have given confidence to competition, and its results are already visible. Another year will determine if the South, having voluntarily abandoned its leading element of wealth and power, can resume it at its pleasure. But if it should permanently lose the prize, let us hope that in the great scramble among nations to secure it, the skill and industry of our own people in the middle States will be equal to the task of seizing the lion's share. That accomplished, cotton will cease to be sectional."

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans' correspondent of the *New York Herald* says: "Ten thousand bales of cotton have been burnt since the fleet passed the forts. A large portion of the cotton was on board ships which were burnt. The ship *State of Maine* was loaded with cotton, and the ship *Marshall* had 900 bales on board. * * * The view from our decks was one such as in all human probability will never be witnessed again. The river was filled with ships on fire, and all along the levee were burning vessels; no less than 18 vessels being on fire at one time. The atmosphere was thick with smoke, and the air hot with flames. It was a grand but sad sight. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was being wantonly destroyed. The levee was crowded by an excited mob, who were at times concealed by the ruins of millions worth of cotton and shipping. While men were hastening up the levee, firing ships and river craft as fast as possible, the people rushed madly about; all, even women and children, armed with pistols, knives, and other weapons. * * On Thursday night, a panic broke out in the city, and all the cotton was brought out and set on fire, and the mob could scarcely be restrained from setting fire to the public buildings and private dwellings. It was a night not equalled by anything, even during the French revolution." Later accounts state that immense quantities of cotton are being burned at Memphis, and most of the sugar and molasses thrown into the river.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR AND THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

(From Messrs. Neill, Brothers' Circular, dated Manchester, May 23, 1862.)

THOSE who at the beginning of this struggle looked for a long contest relied not upon a presumed equality of the combatants in men, money, ships, or war material—not upon any presumption that the Southern leaders would be able to make a protracted stand at any point upon which the attacking power of the North might be concentrated, but solely upon the physical difficulties in the way of overrunning, subduing, and governing when subdued, a country of 800,000 square miles, occupied by a determined, bitterly hostile, and scattered population. Large as the Federal army is, it would not give an average of one man per square mile of the country which it is proposed to occupy. This fact is well known to the Confederate leaders; and upon this, doubtless, is their ultimate reliance based. Their half-dozen ports, therefore, may, and very probably will, be occupied, including Richmond itself; and some 300,000 of their people, chiefly consisting of women, children, and old men, be thus transferred from a condition of active to one of passive resistance to Federal authority,and their ability to keep large armies supplied with munitions of war may be restricted within narrower limits than heretofore.

All this may happen without affording the slightest prospect of the people laying down their arms, and either returning into a partnership they detest, or placing their country in the position of a conquered province.

We fear that the Federal occupation of the ports, though it may lead to a petty trade in import of articles wanted in those markets, and possibly to the export of some small quantity of cotton held in the towns of the immediate neighbourhood thereof, will only the more hermetically seal the mass of the nation from intercourse with the outer world, and the more effectually tend to that disorganisation of trade in the interior which has already decided the planters to reduce to a bagatelle their production of cotton. It is not probable that the men who ordered the burning of the cotton already at New Orleans will allow further supplies to be sent there; that the men who have destroyed their steamers to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies, will send down others loaded with cotton, trusting to the tender mercies of the same enemies. Nor, on the other hand, the Federals will soon have sufficient faith in the friendly and pacific tendencies of the inhabitants of the interior towns, villages and river landings, to trust trading steamers sailing under the stars and stripes to their hospitable protection when seeking cargoes of cotton. Until the Federal government not only holds the ports by military force, but converts the people to a contented acquiescence in that arrangement, and in the payment of duties according to the Morrill tariff, for the benefit of the Northern exchequer, it is not very easy to see how a healthy exchange of commodities can spring up. Should steamers be found to carry their cotton, who will insure it against war risks on the rivers? What factor will receive the cotton, and compromise himself with the Confederate government by entering into what they stigmatise as a traitorous trade? What articles or commodities will the Federal authorities allow to be sent into the interior to pay for cotton, while clothing and provisions of all kinds would probably be carried immediately to the rebel armies in the field? If the Federal authorities enable the "rebels" to exchange their cotton, which they do not want, for those articles so essential to the support of their armies, they may protract the war indefinitely. On every side the question is beset with unfathomable difficulties, and it is to be hoped that those who are engaged in procuring cotton from other countries will not relax their efforts in consequence of recent events in America.

The downward progress of the stocks of American cotton since the highest point of last year, is illustrated roughly by the following quarterly table, to which we append the Liverpool quotation for middling New Orleans cotton at the respective dates:—

	March. 1861.	June. 1861.	Sept. 1861.
In American ports...	750,000	100,000	50,000
Afloat and at Liverpool.....	918,000	971,000	437,000
	1,668,000	1,071,000	537,000
Price of middling...	7¾d.	8d.	9¼d.
	Dec. 1861.	March. 1861.	May. 1861.
In American ports...	30,000	30,000	20,000
Afloat and at Liverpool.....	240,000	160,000	108,000
	270,000	190,000	128,000
Price of middling...	11d.	12¼d.	12¾d.

There is, moreover, as large a decrease proportionately in the stocks held in the continental ports and by shippers every where. The vacuum caused by the non-receipt of the last crop is thus at last showing itself seriously, in spite of the great reduction in consumption which has occurred here and elsewhere. At Havre the present stock is 42,000 bales against 290,000 last year.

For so far it is to be regretted that the high scale of prices which has prevailed this season has failed to attract an increase of supplies from other quarters. India seems to have been cleared out by the large shipments of last year, and the shipments to Europe from 1st January till latest dates show a decrease of 100,000 bales, the figures being 251,000 bales against 351,000 last year. Hence, and from the large proportionate consumption of Surat cotton, the stock at Liverpool of this description, which, on the 1st of January last, stood at 295,000 bales against 120,000 last year, is now reduced to 170,000 against 133,000 last year, while in the quantity afloat—the figures are still more unfavourable—viz., 184,000 bales against 258,000.

From Egypt, Brazil, &c., there is a large percentage of increase in the import for so far this year, but the positive increase is not sufficient to be seriously felt in the trade. The figures are 159,000 bales against 97,000 last year.

In looking to the future, it would be vain to attempt predictions of the course of prices. In the present state of stocks, any considerable demand, such as the indications from the Indian and other markets would seem to point to, might seriously force up prices. On the other hand, further Federal successes, such as there is every reason to anticipate, or the arrival of even a very few bales of cotton from the South would, with equal certainty, at least temporarily, depress them. Upon a broad view, however, or the enormous difficulties which stand in the way of any satisfactory re-opening of the American sources of supply and the long delays which must occur before the complicated machinery of the trade is again re-adjusted, even if terms of peace were already agreed upon, the present prices of cotton cannot be considered unreasonably high.

AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, June 25.)

[Concluded from our Number of July 9.]

ARTICLES of Agreement made the second day of May, in the year of our Lord 1862, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Bank of Bengal of the other part: Whereas by the Act XIX. of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India certain provisions have been made for the establishment of a Paper Currency and the payment of the Government Promissory Notes to be issued in virtue of the said Act, and the Governor-General in Council was thereby authorized to establish in British India Circles of Issue, and in each Circle to appoint some one City or Town to be the place of issue of Notes; and by the said Act it was declared lawful for the Governor-General in Council, from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to make such arrangements through any Officers of Government, or with any persons, Banks, or Bodies corporate as might be required to regulate and facilitate the issue and payment of the said Promissory Notes: And whereas by a memorandum of Agreement bearing date the twenty-sixth day of September 1861, and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to, having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Fort William and the superintendance and management by the said Bank for the Government of India of the issue of the Government Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue of Calcutta, and it was thereby, amongst other things, agreed that if at any time during the continuance of that Agreement, the said Bank would establish a Branch Office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor-General of India should offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and they should, on behalf of the said Bank, accept the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within which such Branch should be established, or the business of issuing and circulating the Government Paper Currency within such district or locality, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank should be carried on under and subject to the provisions of that Agreement, and on the basis of certain Clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third and fifth paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of the twentieth of March 1861 relating to the establishment of such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provisions of that Agreement, or of the said Clauses, might be modified or altered by any special Agreement which the parties thereto might enter into in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank: And whereas the Bank of Bengal are about to establish a Branch Bank at (amongst other places) Benares, and the Governor-General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district of Benares, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have now been finally settled and arranged between the Governor-General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank: Now these Presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the Bank of Bengal shall and will forthwith establish a Branch Bank at Benares and will provide themselves with suitable Offices and buildings in the said City in a situation as near to the Revenue and other Public Offices as conveniently may be.

2. That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said Station of Benares shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal so to be established at Benares as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of that Agreement so far as the same related to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal, by the Governor General in Council or any of the officers of the Government of India, or of the Government of the North-Western Provinces authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces as the said Government of India shall, from time to time, direct.

3. That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the Cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Benares shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Benares, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, and subject to the order of these Governments, respectively, all Monies and Balances which but for these Presents, would have been received or held by the Collector of the district of Benares, and the said Branch Bank at Benares shall transact all such business for the Government of India and Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bond-fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Departments of the Public Service at the Station of Benares, and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities for and on behalf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Benares, and shall and will transact all such like mentioned business in such manner in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government, as may be, from time to time, required by the existing orders of Government, after due notice thereof given by the Collector to the said Branch Bank.

4. That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting Specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses Contingent Bills shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of the North-Western Provinces for the time being, and be passed by him on approval, and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank of the Establishment of Clerks and Servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Benares, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following Clause mentioned.

5. That so long as the average Cash Balance for any month in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Benares shall not exceed the average amount of Rupees five lacs, the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such Balance, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account, provided always that it shall be in the power of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to alter, modify, or increase the proportion of the aforesaid Balance to be specially set aside for cashing Notes herein provided.

6. That when and so often as the monthly average Cash Balance shall exceed Rupees five lacs, the Bank of Bengal shall forthwith set aside such excess or surplus in Cash, to be kept in a separate reserve, on account and subject to the instructions of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, or shall, at the option of the Directors and at the risk of the Bank, invest such excess or surplus on account of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, either in the purchase of Government Securities or Railway Debentures guaranteed by Government in the name of the Collector of the District of Benares or of such other Officer as the Government of the North-Western Provinces shall, from time to time, direct, or in the discount of Government acceptances or other claims against Government payable at Benares, and so that such excess or surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the General Funds of the Bank, and so on, from time to time, as often as an uninvested surplus Cash Balance, above Rupees five lacs, shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the Bank, and the said Bank of Bengal shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the surplus Cash Balance for the time being so set apart, or invested at the risk of the Bank as regards realizing the Securities, and shall be entitled to draw and apply the interest, dividends, or profits arising from such investments to their own use, but the safe custody of such surplus Cash Balance, so long as the same shall remain uninvested, shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in the case of loss from war, disturbance, or unavoidable accident.

7. That when and so often as the Cash Balance in the hands of the Branch Bank at Benares shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than the sum of Rupees three lacs, then, in addition to the profit which the said Bank may acquire by the employment of such Balance free of interest, an additional allowance or remuneration by way of compensation shall be made to the Bank of Bengal by the payment, by Government, of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Balance of Government in the said Branch Bank, exclusive of the proportion specially set aside as a reserve for Notes aforesaid, and the sum of Rupees three lacs, the interest being calculated at the average rate of interest paid by the Public on the fixed loans at the said Branch Bank during the month.

8. That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also all Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch shall, at all times, be accessible to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India under Clause 6 of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, and it shall also be in the power of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, at any time and as often as they may think fit, to cause the amount of Cash in reserve held on account of the Government, and the accuracy of the Government Balance in Cash or Securities, to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorized for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

9. That the said Branch Bank, during the continuance of these Presents, shall and will, to the utmost of their power, pay and satisfy, on demand, to the holders, the amount of all Government Currency Notes duly issued within the Circle of Calcutta under the said Act XIX. of 1861, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into Cash at the Office of the Bank in Benares.

10. That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the wrongful payment, exchange, or satisfaction, through mistake or otherwise, at or by the said Branch Bank, of any Government Currency Notes which ought not to be paid, exchanged, or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious Notes purporting to be Government Currency Notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government Currency Notes, or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank, or by any of its Officers or Agents, in conducting the Government Banking business at Benares aforesaid, shall, as between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss.

11. That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained and the Covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the Calcutta and Local *Government Gazette*, within one calendar month from the date hereof, and continue for the term of five years from the 1st March 1862, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor-General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being, be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor-General in Council and the said Directors.

ENGLISH PRESS.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

(From the Globe, June 18.)

INDIA will mourn almost as much as England the death of one of the greatest of her Viceroys. The work of Lord Canning in India was completed; his labours for his country in England, we all hoped, would soon begin. The grief of the Indian community of all colours and creeds will be grief of memory; ours are the sorrows of hopes unfulfilled. Here we only knew from observation, there they knew from experience the breadth and nobleness and firmness of his character. They had seen what he could do and bear. We only hoped to benefit by the judgment and skill of a mind matured under the severest trials. The sadness of thwarted hope is greater than the sadness of memory. Yet if we have lost much by the death of Lord Canning, India has lost much also, for in serving us he would assuredly have served her; and therefore India, as well as England, will mourn over his grave.

From one point of view his career was rounded and complete, a great tragedy ending in the death of the hero. A promising youth led to an accomplished manhood. Distinction in office followed distinction in the schools. A fair, if unobserved, share of official life trained him for higher posts, and showed his colleagues and friends, colleagues and friends of his youth as well as his manhood, his fitness for great employments. When Lord Dalhousie terminated his splendid career, leaving India, as he deemed, calm and prosperous, Lord Canning was selected to succeed to the post of Governor General of India, and we well remember how, in a public speech, made on the eve of his departure; he anticipated a term of office dedicated to the works of peace, to the improvement of the condition of the native population, and the development of the resources of our Eastern dominion; ignorant that at the very moment he was speaking immense dangers lurked beneath the tranquil surface of Indian affairs destined to burst up and thwart, for a time, his peaceful aims. The Sepoy mutiny would have tried a statesman practised in Indian rule. Lord Canning had to encounter the tremendous calamity when he had been only twelve months in Calcutta. This fact only enhances our admiration of his conduct during the whole of the afflicting period which followed. To say he faced the public danger with cool physical courage is to say little, for he was an Englishman. But it is not every Englishman who would have displayed in the same marvellous degree the highest form of courage which enables a man to take a calm survey of the danger, to resist the clamours of heated, irritated, and frightened public opinion to trust to his own deliberate judgment, and hold fast to his own views of public policy. This highest form of courage Lord Canning displayed. He would not add to the panic which seized upon the Indian public in the first hours of the mutiny; and in the later hours, when the European heroism had brought it over the mutinous and rebellious, when others called for vengeance, he insisted on the practice of a clement justice. Even those who were the harshest in their criticisms then now see that they were wrong, and that he was right. We do not claim for Lord Canning infallibility; we do not say that in the deadly strife he committed no mistakes; but we do say that, viewed as a whole, his conduct during the period of the mutiny was not only firm and courageous, but statesmanlike and wise. Not even the virulent despatch and indecent conduct of Lord Ellenborough in regard to it, which that politician wrote in the spring of 1858, could move the indomitable Viceroy, and compel him to quit a post, leaving half his heavy but glorious duties unperformed. It was Lord Ellenborough, not Lord Canning, who had to quail before the storm, and, happily for India and for England, to withdraw from office. Lord Canning's policy at that moment was strong, humane, and just; and he lived to complete it, and win applause even from his enemies.

It is not often the lot of a statesman to overcome a vast military insurrection and lay the foundations of a new and nobler policy upon its ruins. That is the capital exploit which Lord Canning performed. During the strife his conduct was wise and inflexible; when the strife was ended even higher qualities of statesmanship came into play. The projects of beneficence he meditated when he sailed for India were after all to be realised, though in far other shape. The restoration of the right of adoption, the recognition of the nobles of Oude, the wide amnesty, the measures for the redemption of the land from taxation, the promotion of European enterprise in all its forms, the amalgamation of the two armies, the rewards bestowed on native Princes, the calling of native gentlemen into the Council Chambers of the State, the revival of financial prosperity,—these and many other beneficial acts characterised the latter period of his rule. In the work he was aided by able men, but without his sanction and approval how little of what has done could have been done. It must have been a source of consolation, in the moments that preceded his death, that Providence had permitted him to accomplish, so much good, and lay the foundations broad and deep for future years.

But the noble spirit which had wrought on unflinchingly for six years, upheld by the greatness of the task, and animated by its responsibilities, laboured too long. When the strain was taking off, when the work was done, when the gaol of repose was gained, the full effects of those six troubled years were felt. He had not been more than two months in the land of his fathers, among his friends once more, when he died. No doubt had he left India two years ago he might have survived, but had he done so, he would have deserted his post, and left his task incomplete. He might have fairly yielded when the mutiny was subdued. He had accomplished a heroic labour. He preferred the greater heroism of braving death, rather than quit the field of battle because he felt the pain of severe, it might be fatal, injuries received in the conflict. We lament the exaction of the penalty, but we admire the greatness of soul which incurred it. England can never suffer while she has sons who, come what may, will not leave one atom of their duly-appointed task undone. Lord Canning died as much in the service of his country as if he had been slain on a field of battle; and England assuredly will do all fitting honour to a man who has done so much to increase her power in the East, and illustrate, in his life and death, the stoutness and wisdom of his race.

ECONOMY AND POLICY.

(From the Economist, May 31.)

THERE is just now much finance in the air. While we write a debate in the House of Lords of some importance is in progress, and a resolution is to be moved in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Mr. Stansfield, to which several inconsistent amendments are suggested by various persons. There is no reason to apprehend that any party consequence—any change of Ministers—will result from this movement. It is known that the movers of it are friendly to the Government. The sympathies of the mover are not only warmly but extravagantly Italian: and suppose that the friends of Italy would endeavour to bring Mr. Disraeli into power, is to suppose that they would select the greatest attainable act of folly in order to be guilty of it. It is generally believed that Mr. Disraeli does not regard his recent declaration of bitter antipathy to our "bloated armaments" as more than a Parliamentary "speculation,"—an adventure which might possibly have succeeded, but is now most likely to fail. As a House of Commons movement, the agitation for economy is destitute of the most critical sources of interest: it will not affect the position of the two parties in the House; the Government will still be the Government, and the Opposition still be the Opposition, whatever form of words the ultimate resolution of next week may perchance assume.

But it is not in this light that the country will regard this movement. There is in the present day a political judgment which is far more important than that of individual statesmen—than that of great parties—even than that of the House of Commons itself. We mean the judgment of the quiet, careful, and thoughtful persons in England, who, as a habit and as a *duty*, devote a certain portion of their time and of their mind to the formation of steady, deliberate, and impartial opinions on national matters of substantial magnitude. These are the real rulers of policy: the apparatus of Parliamentary Government adjusts itself by imperceptible but most infallible wheels to the conclusion at which the *interior* silent thought of the country finally arrives. With the real reflecting part of the community, the present movement as to economy will be taken *au serieux*, and will receive much patient and solicitous reflection. If we might venture to sketch the conclusions of that reflection, we think they will be somewhat as follows.

First. The real and true opinion of England will not wish to save good money by bad policy. We are rich enough to settle our policy; we have in Europe and in the world not only interests to regard, but duties to perform. Whatever expenditure is necessary to the thorough performance of *felt* obligations we shall be willing, we shall even be anxious to defray. The national conscience is not only strong, but vigorous and active; it will require our statesmen to perform their European, if the expression may be permitted their world-wide duties, without fail and without fear. The strong sense of the English nation, as well as their educated moral feeling, would refuse to be subservient to any foreign Power, however near us or however powerful. We know that we should be fools to say or hint that we would concur in whatever policy France might please to choose; we know that we should be abandoning a principal national duty if we did not use our moral influence on the Continent for the promotion of rational liberty, and if we did not make use of our prestige and strength according to *our own* conscience and judgment in *every* part of the world. The policy which is dictated by admitted national obligation, no thoughtful Englishman will retard or decline, because it is expensive. We are rich enough to do what we ought.

As a principle, therefore, we would lay down that our national defences should be adequate not only to the defence of England, but to the *integrity* of England—to her preservation as an *integer* among the influences of Europe—to her maintenance in that degree of martial efficiency which is essential to the performance of her just obligations.

Secondly. The country will require that the duties which it pays for are worthy and intelligible duties. They must have a real magnitude. On the main matters of public discussion the policy of Lord Palmerston is that which the country most approves of; as we fully explained last week, it is the only policy which the country on these points would admit of. But we are far from saying that on subordinate and inferior subjects that policy has been equally wise and equally beneficial. We think (and we have often said) that for the promotion of hypothetical and contingent interests there has sometimes been an undue and irritable anxiety. In the Morocco loan,—on the Turkish loan,—possibly, though this is much more disputable, in the Mexican intervention,—there has been some excessive eagerness, some superfluous and unwise adventurousness. The greater the importance which we attach to the real obligation incumbent upon England, the more we fear the absorption of our prestige and our strength in petty, needless, and multifarious undertakings.

Thirdly. We believe that a much stricter account will be required than has heretofore been exacted of the necessity of our naval and military preparations. Granted that we are willing to provide not only for the defence of England, but in the large sense in which we have explained it for the integrity of England, is the present expenditure requisite? This is a calculation of military means on our side and of military means on the side of other nations. We shall require, and we have a right to require from our Cabinet, a real calculation of the aggressive force which we are likely to have to combat, and the defensive force which we have at hand to oppose and vanquish it. We should require, not with pedantic accuracy, but with rational precision, the computation of our assailants and the computation of our defence.

Fourthly and lastly. Except in so far as may be necessary for the full compliance with the last requisition, an enlightened and careful public opinion will pay no heed to the continual fluctuations in the destructive arts. When it is proved by adequate evidence that some new terrific device—some novel infernal machine—is likely to be opposed to us, we must construct a correlative protective machine. But until this is proved, we should not be misled by ingenious but transitory speculation. So long as science is continually in progress, the arts dependent on it must be of necessity in continual vicissitude. Whatever we lay out to-day will probably be rendered useless to-morrow by some unthought-of device and uncontemplated discovery. We should not, as is often said, follow science; we should follow other nations in the arts of war as consistently and as consecutively as we aspire to lead them in the arts of peace.

HOSPITALITY TO FOREIGNERS.

(From the Saturday Review, May 31.)

IT is impossible to repress a feeling of pity for the Frenchmen whom duty or curiosity have condemned to spend a summer in London. London is so little accustomed to the honour of a visit from any large body of respectable foreigners that there are no facilities whatever for their entertainment. Like an ugly young lady, London is disagreeable because it has never been admired. No one who can help it, on ordinary occasions, is willing to exchange the gay atmosphere of Paris for our grey sky and dingy streets. No supply of entertainment has sprung up because no demand for it has arisen. If Frenchmen of the better class are ever driven here by business, they are animated by a keen desire to get away again to have any leisure for enjoyment. London has therefore always received them with the surly civility of the keeper of a sponging-house, who is thoroughly aware how reluctantly his hospitality is claimed, and is determined to extract a full consideration for it, while he can. For a certain kind of Frenchmen, indeed, the provision is more ample. The neighbourhood of Leicester Square is adorned with a number of hotels with French names, as well as with sundry retreats over which, in cruel derision, the cherished title of Café has been inscribed. The police reports also reveal the existence of amusements of a more exciting character, which appear to cluster naturally and to be fostered genially round the French quarter. M. Assolant has recorded the feelings with which the entertainment thus provided is welcomed by the kind of Frenchmen he represents. It is easy to imagine how it is regarded by the more fastidious classes of his fellow-countrymen. Yet, if a Frenchman is dissatisfied with the caricature of French cookery he can procure in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square, and is not inclined to digest the trying dainties by passing his evening at the *Poses Plastiques*, he might almost as well be in Japan. Unless he is very well armed with introductions, he is shut out by an insuperable barrier from the society of his equals in education and refinement.

It is quite right, therefore, that the fashionable population of this city should have been lectured, as they have been, upon the duties of hospitality. Numbers of unlucky Frenchmen depend on them for the only possible mitigation of the sufferings of their sojourn. Some of the Clubs have done something by opening their doors to a very few "distinguished foreigners," and the great people deserve all praise who have meekly responded to the lectures they have received by filling their drawing-rooms with a polyglot host of exhibitors and jurors. Yet our plea for the poor foreigners is not appeased. The drawing-rooms are huge, no doubt, than Leicester Square; but we cannot dispel a misgiving whether the science of enjoyment as developed among ourselves will entirely commend itself to our foreign guests. There is no doubt that English people are passionately fond of that species of diversion which is indifferently known by the names of "drum," "party," "at home," "squeeze," or "crush." Its popularity is best proved by its efficacy as a weapon of political warfare. No one, however rudimentary his knowledge of our glorious Constitution may be, but is aware of the meaning of "the social screw," and knows how closely and quickly the drawing-room reacts upon the lobby. The political history of our age will never be thoroughly understood till the time shall come when certain division lists and certain visiting lists can be published in chronological order, and in parallel columns. And the Englishman's enjoyment depends not so much on the quality of these entertainments as on their size. Just as he has got the biggest ship, and wished to have the biggest obelisk in the world, so his happiness is to be invited to the largest and most crowded squeeze. In fact, if at any time in the course of the evening he can see his own legs, he thinks it a dull and poverty-stricken entertainment. But in the enthusiasm with which we plunge into this national pastime, we forget how it may appear to those who are not to the manner born. No German can understand that we don't like eating our tart between two courses of meat. No Spaniard can realize to himself that the sweet savour of garlic is unacceptable to our nostrils. With these instances of self-delusion before us, we must admit the possibility of our overrating the charms of our own special kind of entertainment. In fact, our own enjoyment depends very much on peculiarities in our national character and condition. There is something very soothing and gratifying in getting into the *queue*, and passing a quarter of an hour in driving up by slow and intermitting jerks to the door. Human nature loves processions; but, for reasons of State and piety, we have discarded them, and consequently this is the nearest thing to a procession we ever get. But it is possible that those who are accustomed to processions of a more lively character may not like it so much. Then, the struggle at the door with the policeman—who, as a matter of form, to show his vigilance, always insists that every guest is getting out the wrong way, and must take another turn of a quarter of an hour to right himself—is gratifying to our national combativeness. But, to a Frenchman who is accustomed to look on a policeman with respect, the struggle must be very painful; and many of them, no doubt, yield humbly rather than maintain it, and spend their evening in being perpetually sent back again to the end of the *queue*. Then, to English people there is something very exciting in getting up the staircase. In the face of the opposing masses who are descending, the enterprise has very much the character of a forlorn hope; or to an Alpinist it may present itself as the ascent of a slippery glacier against the superincumbent pressure of avalanches of tarlatan. But we know that Frenchmen do not like Alpine feats, and Belgians and Americans do not like forlorn hopes. The English party arrives smilingly at the top, braced with the muscular effort and the consciousness of successful exertion. Their French friends follow them, hot and draggled, oppressed with a dread, almost amounting to certainty, that some of their sorely-tried apparel must have given way, and pantingly pouring forth apologies for the gowns they have torn in the ascent. Once on the top, they dash into that slight breach in the compact wall of humanity which indicates the position of the hostess. The Englishman plunges into the crowd, and betakes himself at once, with joyous energy, to the national enjoyment of shaking hands. Sometimes he adds one sentence of greeting, sometimes two, often none at all. So he progresses through the rooms in an intense state of social enjoyment, as fast as a dense barricade of steel hoops will permit him. The pleasure is too violent to last long. What with the exercise of incessant salutation, and what with the capers he is constantly called upon to perform in order to save himself from fouling the steel rigging of some iron-cased beauty, the strain upon his muscular powers is considerable; and when, after half-an-hour of this gratifying occupation, he and his wife emerge at the other door, they are well content to repose for half-an-hour upon a bench in the hall until the arrangements of the police permit the carriages that are wanted to come up. He goes home with the happy consciousness that he has done a duty, and with the soothing reflection that several persons are less likely to forget his existence than they were half-an-hour before. But this is not a Frenchman's ideal of social enjoyment. Time enough to elaborate at least half-a-dozen compliments, elbow-room for moderate gesticulation, rear-room enough to make a bow without collision, and space in general to see and admire the *toilettes ravissantes* around him, are elementary necessities to him; and these are precisely what he will not find at these magnificent entertainments in which great English ladies kill off their whole visiting list at a single blow. We cannot avoid, therefore, a lingering doubt whether all these well-meant efforts for the entertainment of foreigners will really redound to our national credit. They will only go away with the conviction that there are things in England duller even than an English Sunday, and that English *gaieté* is light and frolicsome compared to English gaiety. It would have been better to leave the pleasure of English hospitality in all the enchantment of inaccessible distance. If they had known less of it, they would have thought of it much more. It would have been far wiser to shroud it in the magnifying halo of the unknown. For the social intercourse of Frenchmen and Englishmen mush, speaking generally, always be a polite diplomatic fiction. It is obvious that the people who show their love of society by conversing with each other, and those who show their love of it by squeezing each other, can never appreciate each other's social tastes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,
Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon,
(and 3, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by public auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. at their Auction Rooms on Monday the 21st instant. The sale to commence at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazaar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallanjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot now which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate with a messuage, a stable thereon situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazaar street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the East by the Borah Bazaar street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under she balcony of lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalours passage forming part of the adjoining premises belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is No. 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the Office of Messrs.